

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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THE VICTORY OF YESTERDAY.

A great victory was won for Hawaii at the Republican convention yesterday. It was not the election of Governor Frear as a delegate to the national convention, important as that was to the majority in favor of a continuance of the honest administration Governor Frear has given; it was not the fact that Delegate Kuhio was given the fair play his adherents asked for in his name from a convention in a majority against them: the victory that was won yesterday was the victory of the OPEN BALLOT.

Stubborn was the fight made for the old order of things by the old gang, reinforced by such powerful allies as former Governor Carter and former Governor Dole, the latter taking a stand that grieved his friends, although all agreed that the vote he cast in favor of the secret ballot was cast in a full sincerity that he was protecting the rights of some too weak to face the open vote. Before the principle of the open ballot was fixed as a part of the convention rules, rollcall after rollcall had to be answered, and time after time the fate of the issue appeared to hang in the balance. On one vote, but three of a majority in a total vote of one hundred and fifty-eight was recorded.

Yet, the victory was clinched and from now on, let us hope, there will be no going back to the un-American secret ballot, with all its possibilities of graft and trickery. In future primaries, the delegates will know that the obligations they assume must be fulfilled, in the open and before men. Knowing this, no good citizen may be persuaded to countenance the secrecy under which traitors cover up their work.

There was anger yesterday at the victory of the Open Ballot and there was much talk of danger to the party from it, but in the steadfastness of those who time after time went on record for clean politics has been taught a lesson and has been made a step that will mark yesterday's convention as a milestone in the political progress of Hawaii. With the open ballot comes the hope for a clean ticket for Honolulu this fall.

A primary law is the next advance to be worked for.

MUTINOUS MEXICO.

With the best wishes in the world for Francisco Madero, president of Mexico, it seems that he has failed to make good in the precarious position to which he elected himself. The logic of events, as reported by the cable and in the mainland press, permits of no other conclusion. It is true that, man and president, he has not been given a fair chance, but that does not alter the present condition. Nor can the United States much longer afford to ignore the revolution and lack of government which has followed as a natural consequence upon Madero's incapacity to rule his turbulent fellow citizens. We are in danger of being forced into international complications with countries other than Mexico through the operation of our Monroe Doctrine.

If we have been loth to believe that this was the case such doubts as we might have cherished were dispelled by the appeal made by British subjects in Mexico to the British crown, announced in yesterday's cable dispatches from the mainland. The story told by the cable, while brief and lacking in all details, contained the essential fact that Great Britain has been called into the present fracas and becomes factor in the already grave problem which Uncle Sam has upon his hands. It is therefore, impossible any longer to close our eyes to the gravity of the situation. Great Britain has a perfect right to say to us, "Here is your Monroe Doctrine. Accept its implied responsibilities and chastise this unruly neighbor, or step aside and let me do so."

We could, as a nation afford to ignore the insults of such "leaders and bandits" as Orozco, and men of his stripe. His deliberate flouting of American consuls was nothing to be worried over, were it not for the fact that worse lies behind. Every one knows that we have many hundreds of millions invested in Mexico. They must be protected. This aspect of the case is certain, and there is the additional feature, not so well ascertained, reports of which have come to Honolulu in cable dispatches announcing the murder of some American citizen by Mexican bandits. The last victim of misrule in Mexico is one Kane. It is in no spirit of revenge that America must see that his life is paid for and paid for heavily.

No one, be he never so opposed to the ideas of the professional alarmist and jingo can for an instant fail to admit the importance of the preservation of peace and tranquillity in the southern republic. But no one, even that rare animal, the peace-at-any-price man, can deny that peace is at times to be purchased only at the expense of a swift, sure blow. It is to be hoped that such a blow can be avoided. Indeed with President Taft at the helm in Washington, it is almost certain that such a blow will be avoided, but no one could find fault with him if the President found it necessary to use a mailed fist in his dealings with Mexico in the future.

TRIPOLI AND THE BALKANS.

Every now and again the low lying clouds of war hovering over Eastern Europe thunderously warn the world that the various races and creeds forming the southeastern half of that continent are getting ready to dismember the ancient empire of Turkey in Europe, and that Italy is still carrying on a campaign in Tripoli which has for its object the wresting from the Turk the last remaining portion of its African Empire. Various rumors of Italy's intentions to force peace on the Turk by carrying war to the gates of Constantinople itself have been floating about for the last week or two, but as yet no definite move toward that goal seems to have taken place. It is, however, increasingly evident that Italy is stale mated in Tripoli, and that unless the theater of the war is enlarged the terrible drain in men and money will exhaust her resources. Today in Tripoli Italy has approximately 130,000 men. The first and third divisions have their headquarters at Tripoli, and from the first army corps under the command of General Ragusa, and are located at Benghazi, Darna and Tobruk. Opposed to this large force are some 20,000 to 30,000 irregular levies, which have plenty of ammunition and are admirably placed to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

The Italian losses in killed, wounded and from disease amounted on January 1 last to nearly 6000 men, and in all 3000 men have been invalided home to Italy. No great financial strain, it is said, has so far been felt, about \$50,000,000 having been expended up to the end of last year, and as the Italian war chest amounts to over \$150,000,000 there is still a considerable balance in hand to carry on the war for at least another six months without falling back on a loan.

But the real danger to Italy in endeavoring to bring the war to a close by striking at the heart of Turkey, says the Vancouver Province, lies in the complications that would almost certainly ensue should the Greeks, Macedonians, Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Albanians, and other races seize that opportunity to declare their independence of their hereditary foe. At once Christians and Mohammedans would fly at each others' throats, and Austria would become involved in the flames of race hatred blazing along all her frontiers. It has been a comparatively easy task during the winter to restrain the instinctive fighting spirit of these races, but in the spring and summer the men, leaving their women to till the fields, can take to their favorite occupation with a zest that has been accentuated by its forced period of inactivity. It is probable that the melting snows are flooding the chancelleries of Europe with polite notes of enquiry relative to the action or inaction of the different powers interested, in exactly the same measure as they are loosening the primitive forces of man to fly to arms for a cause which may serve as an excuse for a raid on a hereditary foe, be he Christian or Turk.

THE PASSING HOUR.

George R. Carter may have spoken from conviction yesterday in advocating the secret ballot, but, for his own sake, we hope not.

We trust that Delegate Andrew Adams, who voted for the open ballot in yesterday's convention, will remember that an open vote in belt road commission matters is rather necessary, too.

John Wise justified the reliance his friends put in him, playing fair with the Taft League and leading the fight on the floor of the convention with skill and tact. The Advertiser, which has often expressed a doubt of the political honesty of Wise, desires to express this appreciation of the good work he accomplished yesterday.

DEMOCRATS' NOVEMBER PLATFORM OUT ALREADY

Convention Yesterday Afternoon Set Forth Policies on Which McCandless Is to Run for Congress.

The following is the platform unanimously adopted by the Democratic territorial convention yesterday afternoon:

The platform adopted reads:

We, the representatives of the Democratic Party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, renew and pledge our fealty to the National Democratic Party and its principles and expounded by a long line of statesmen. While recognizing the fact that our Delegate to Congress has no vote upon the floors of the house, we believe that his sincere and earnest attention to duty and a truthful and forcible representation to congress of our local needs and conditions will win from that body the attention which the subject matter deserves. Our Delegates to the National Convention will be able to materially assist in framing the National Platform so as to conform to the best interests of this Territory.

On the Tariff.

The sugar industry of Hawaii having been built up under a protective tariff and large amounts of capital having been invested in the said industry and for the further reason that the said industry constitutes the main business of this Territory we would not place the commodity on the free list, therefore, we heartily endorse the action taken by the Democratic Territorial Central Committee in adopting and transmitting to congress the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Democratic Territorial Central Committee of the Territory of Hawaii that we do not favor the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Underwood now pending in the Congress of the United States seeking to remove the tariff on sugar." We therefore pledge our Delegates to the National Convention to use every means in their power to prevent the said convention from incorporating in the National Platform a clause providing for the abolition for the tariff on sugar and we pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress, if elected, to use his utmost endeavor to prevent the passage of any bill attempting to abolish such tariff.

Statehood for Hawaii.

The success of the Democratic party already attained by securing a large majority in the house of representatives and with the present bright prospects of electing a Democratic President, brings Hawaii nearer to Statehood. We charge insincerity on the part of the Republican party and in proof we offer the fact that although a resolution was adopted by the last local legislature urging the admission of Hawaii as a State, no bill to that end was introduced in congress by the Republican Delegate. We pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to further the movement for Hawaiian Statehood, believing that the same is in accordance with the well recognized principles of democracy.

Reforms Demanded.

Should it be found that the Organic Act of Hawaii in any way prevents the enactment by the local legislature of laws providing for establishing what are commonly known as the initiative, referendum and recall, then and in that case we pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to endeavor to secure such an amendment as will remove such disability.

Direct Primary.

The platforms of both parties in Hawaii, having repeatedly pledged their candidates to enact a direct primary law and also to enact a law establishing the office of recorder of deeds in each county, the Republican party having heretofore been in continuous control of the legislature, it alone is responsible for the failure of such legislation. Therefore, if the next legislature again fails to enact either or both of said proposed laws we pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to set forth the facts and proofs and ask congress to pass both such laws which have been so repeatedly demanded, so repeatedly promised by the Republican party, and by the same party so repeatedly refused.

Citizen Labor.

We pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to introduce a bill and secure its passage, if possible, conforming to our local citizen labor law and requiring all federal public work in the Territory of Hawaii to be performed by citizen labor only.

Queen Liliuokalani.

We pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to endeavor to secure a pension from the United States government for former Queen Liliuokalani in such an amount as congress may deem appropriate.

Fishing Rights.

We urge upon congress and we pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress so to do the necessity of appropriating money and to acquire by condemnation, if necessary all vested private fishing rights in this Territory, and to open the same for public use.

Land Laws Revision.

The Democratic party of the Territory of Hawaii has, for a number of years advocated a complete revision of the Land Laws of this Territory and while our efforts have not been crowned with complete success, we have succeeded in obtaining certain amendments of the Land Laws which are beneficial to some extent to the people of this Territory; these amendments were brought by local Democrats before the House Committee on Territories at Washington, D. C. We have been unable, however, to succeed in having a complete revision of the Land Act and we believe that the said Act, in its present form, is clumsy, unintelligible and unworkable; the Land Act of 1895,

of the Organic Act, is so complex, ambiguous, and unintelligible that even as amended by the recent amendment the shrewdest lawyers are in doubt as to its exact meaning. We should have enacted by congress a plain and simple land law similar in terms to the United States Land Laws so that the homesteader may, by reading the same, understand what its terms and its duties are. The attorney-general's department of this Territory has recently instituted several actions against homesteaders on the Island of Hawaii for the declared purpose of "securing a judicial interpretation of the Land Act and the law relating thereto"; this is in itself an admission by the legal officers of the government and the officers of the land department that the said Land Laws are ambiguous and unintelligible. What is needed in the Territory of Hawaii in this regard is a plain, simple and clear law similar in its terms to the present United States Land Laws or the Candler Land Law whereby for a nominal consideration and upon the performance of certain homestead duties clearly set forth, the homesteader may acquire his homestead in fee simply and that this right should not be dependent upon the whim, caprice or discretion of any executive officer. We advocate the enactment of a law by the United States Congress with the above objects in view and we pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to use every effort to secure the passage of such an act by congress. We further pledge our delegates to the National Convention to use every effort in their power to have a plank inserted in the national platform pledging the National Democratic Party to enact a law for this Territory embodying the general principles of the United States Land Laws along the foregoing suggestive lines in so far as the said Land Laws are applicable to local conditions. The Organic Act as amended provides that the commissioner shall allot the public lands in an amount "not exceeding eighty acres, and sufficient to support thereon an ordinary family." We charge the executive officers of this Territory with a violation of this plain provision of the law in that the public lands are being allotted in amounts ranging from five to twenty acres in extent. We believe that the said land should be allotted in larger areas in accordance with the expressed wish of congress.

Congressional Action.

We again urge upon congress the further amendment of the Organic Act so as to abolish the office of superintendent of public works, abolish the office of high sheriff, allow election of public boards by the people as well as by appointment, appropriate more money for federal agricultural experiment station, appropriate more money for the College of Hawaii and maintain experimental farms on each of the four principal islands. We pledge our candidate for Delegate to Congress to work for all the above provisions and appropriations.

FINE NEW LINER FOR THE UNION COMPANY

The Maunganui, owned by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, and latest addition to the red-funnel fleet, has reached Australia. She accomplished the fastest "non-stop" voyage ever made from London to Melbourne, the time occupied being only 34 1-2 days. Over this long stretch of 12,000 miles, her engines worked continuously, no ports being called at on the way. A good 17 knots an hour can be got out of the Maunganui if required. On her trials, she developed a speed of a little over 18 knots, without undue pressure. Specially built for the company's service by Govan of Fairfield, the Maunganui is claimed to be one of the finest and most artistically finished liners of her size in the world. Somewhat smaller than the Makura, but about 1000 tons greater than the Marama, she is a superbly-modelled vessel, whilst her accommodation and general appointments may be briefly described as luxurious. She is said to have cost about \$1,000,000 to build and equip. Accommodation is provided for first, second and third class passengers. In the first saloon, a beautiful commodious apartment, extending the full width of the ship, 144 people, the full complement in this section, can be seated at the one time; whilst 110 in the second and 68 in the third class can be similarly provided for. White enameled woodwork is the all pervading feature of the first-class accommodation, the social hall or music room being tastefully set off by "touchings" of gold. This is an especially attractive apartment, with big square beveled glass windows, and glass doors, the furnishings being attractive and comfortable. A fine grand piano is, of course, installed. Adjoining this room is a commodious lounge, in which gentlemen may be seen smoking or indulging in cards with male or lady companions on the voyage. These "mixed" lounges are a recent innovation, and have leapt into favor as affording unrestricted social relations between lady and gentlemen passengers. The Maunganui can carry in all about 300 voyagers. The cabins are all roomy and well ventilated, a fair number having two berths only. Captain Hamand, well known in Honolulu, superintended the construction with P. Mudie, chief engineer, another well-known identity of the "red funnel" service.

Captain L. C. H. Worrall navigated the vessel to Australia and she may come on the Vancouver run occasionally.

MANY BIDDERS FOR SLICES OF FORMERLY DESPISED WAIKAE-KAI LANDS IN HILO

HILO, April 12.—If the interest which has of late been evinced in the Waikae-kai lands continues this formerly so humble tract will soon become the most important part of Hilo. It has blossomed forth as a support for wharves, a site for warehouses, a quarry, for breakwater material, the place for quarantine stations and tuberculosis hospitals, roads, avenues, esplanades and railroad rights of way, dotted with parks replete with territorial, federal and railroad reservations, used, as a matter of fact, for nearly everything under the sun—except, of course, for homes for the poor.

The latest applicant for a slice of the Waikae tract is the national guard. For some time past the local company has had no permanent place for its camps, nor has it had a very good rifle range. The activity in Waikae brought to the attention of First Lieutenant Easton, who, since the resignation of Captain Fetter, is the commanding officer of the company, the fact that the promised land of Waikae might hold a prospective home for the company.

Accordingly Lieutenant Easton applied to Adjutant General Jones in regard to the matter, and Jones referred him to Governor Frear. The Governor wrote back to Easton, telling him to look around for a suitable tract of land

which he could recommend for a national guard reservation.

Lieutenant Easton, County Engineer Southworth and Sergeant Roberts took a long hike across the wilderness in the vicinity of the railroad leading from the main line to Oloa to the breakwater, April 6. This right of way is federal property and for this reason it is deemed advisable to have the reservation front thereon, as from time to time there will be considerable transportation of military goods to the reservation to be done. Lieutenant Easton will recommend that the government set aside for the national guard's exclusive use a tract some five hundred to six hundred yards wide and three miles long, extending from the sea on the far side of the breakwater, adjoining the federal reservation which already exists there, and running right back mauka, along the line of the breakwater railroad. It is planned to use the mauka portion of the reservation for camping purposes, while the shooting range will be about a mile from the coast and so far removed from the ordinary haunts of man that the danger of putting inoffensive civilians will be reduced to the minimum. It has been quite difficult to find in the rough and uneven country a patch of land near enough level to be of use as a range, but a stretch has been located which will serve fairly well, although there will have to be some leveling done before it can be used.

NO MATERIAL HERE TO HELP OUT THE COMFORT OF FIRST INFANTRY

No materials or supplies are on hand for the shelters for the First Infantry which will arrive here from Vancouver Barracks on May 12. General Macomb stated yesterday that the Department of Hawaii has no money with which to purchase the camp equipment for the regiment, and none is on hand. Further than that, no orders have been received indicating that any of this material is being sent here from the mainland.

The First Infantry has been ordered into field camp which means that the entire regiment, officers and men, will go under plain canvas with board flooring. They will not have the comforts even that the Fifth Cavalry has

had, for which some attempt was made to give a complete cantonment.

General Macomb doubts that a regiment will arrive here from the Philippines, as was outlined in a dispatch printed in The Advertiser. He states that the regiments in the Philippines are being recruited to full legal strength of 150 men to the company and all regiments ordered back to the mainland will be skeletonized. Any regiment ordered here from the Philippines would arrive in depleted condition and would have to be recruited almost from the ground up. The system of filling up all regiments in the Philippines is due to the new order forming a "Colonial Corps" in the Islands.

H. P. WOOD WILL BOOM HAWAII IN FOUR CANADIAN PROVINCES---C. P. R. HELPING

Secretary H. P. Wood of the promotion committee, and chairman of the Hawaii Fair Commission, plans to leave for the mainland on the Lurline today. He will make a hurried visit up and down the Coast, laying the foundation for a more extended publicity campaign for Hawaii, and while in San Francisco will settle many points which have arisen in connection with Hawaii's proposed exhibit at the 1915 exposition.

Mr. Wood will make another trip to

the mainland this fall going to Canada, where he will be joined by H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver. The two will make a trip as far east as Winnipeg. Mr. Wood will make addresses on Hawaii, leave advertising matter at every city along the line and, with Mr. Brodie's assistance, will have permanent Hawaiian exhibits placed from Vancouver to Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific is now enlisted to do a very large amount of publicity on behalf of Hawaii, as the new tourist outlet for Canadians.

LETTERS OF HACKFELD VERIFIED IN COURT

MISSIVES TO ALBERT HORNER TAKE UP TIME IN THE FAMOUS CASE.

Developments in the case of Robert and Albert Horner, in which T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., are involved, were confined yesterday to verifying the authenticity of two letters written in March, 1895, by J. F. Hackfeld to Albert Horner, then manager of the Kukui plantation.

Copies only were available and Mrs. Annie Horner Taylor, sister of Albert and Robert Horner, was called to the witness stand to testify that she had made these copies for her father, John M. Horner. She had no difficulty in recognizing the documents and the circumstances under which they were made. In the letters, J. F. Hackfeld recommends that the Horners sell their mill and plantation to Davies and company if they can get a fair price for it, adding that they will not be likely to persuade the Davies firm to amend their contracts with the Kukui owners.

Aside from this testimony and some repartee among the attorneys which became rather personal nothing of interest came up, and the case was continued until ten o'clock this morning. George F. Davies will probably be called to the witness stand today.

Wants Clear Title.

The case of the Panu property, supposedly settled in Judge Cooper's court when the heirs finally agreed to sell the land on School street to L. Ah Leong, appeared again yesterday in the supreme court. Ah Leong doubts the stability of his title and petitions the court to set aside the order to sell the land. His petition and the papers in the case were filed in the supreme court yesterday.

In the case in the circuit court Rebecca Lukua and Stephen Lukua were petitioners and her sisters, her brother-in-law, James Kaiona, and his minor children were defendants. All of the heirs had assisted in paying off the mortgage on the property and Rebecca Lukua had kept up the improvements at her own expense. After some litigation petitioners and defendants agreed to the sale and agreed that

James Kaiona should be appointed guardian for his children in the division of the proceeds. This was done, the property was sold and bought by Ah Leong for \$3,300.

MANY RESURRECTIONS ARE NEEDED HERE IN HONOLULU.

"Some Needed Resurrections" was the subject of a sermon delivered by Rev. R. Elmer Smith at the Methodist church Sunday night. The sermon was based upon a text from Ephesians, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

After dwelling upon the value of the doctrine of the resurrection of Jesus and the doctrine of our own resurrection, Mr. Smith said:

"There is a resurrection which is more practical, which means more to us poor mortals here and now than the other resurrections mentioned. I refer to our spiritual resurrection from the death of sin, selfishness and all else that degrades humanity in any way."

"Many people are like the dried Rose of Jericho. They are withered and shriveled by lust, appetite and mammon worship. There are scores of resurrections needed among people right here in Honolulu."

"Many are in need of a resurrection from injurious thinking. If a man indulges in lustful, mercenary thoughts, thoughts of self-gratification, he will watch and seek for opportunities to put them into execution. If a man thinks of the true, the beautiful, the eternal, his life will become even as his thoughts."

"Many are in need of a resurrection from bad habits. Break the shackles which bind you to any undesirable habit and become morally and spiritually free."

"Many are in need of a resurrection from prejudice and bigotry, from the death of sin. This is the resurrection needed most of all, and the best of it is that Jesus Christ is able to resurrect a man from the death of sin to the life of righteousness, able to graciously assist him in building a beautiful and enduring character, able to comfort him in that hour when he bids farewell to things earthly and enters into the midst of the paradise of God."

For an alarm from box 18 yesterday morning the fire department turned out for a blaze from a gasoline torch in a Japanese plumber's shop on Beretania street. No damage was done, and the fire was out by the time the department arrived.